JODHPUR



CONTENTS

List of Illustrations.

JODHPUR COAT-OF-ARMS.



BLAZON.

1. SHIELD . Barry of five, Tenne, Argent, Gules, Or, and Vert; charged with a Kite, rising, proper. In Dexter Chief, a canton of the fourth, charged with three heads of Millet, paleways, slipped, proper.
2. HELMET . . Argent, affrontee, six bars.
3. MANTLING ... Vert, lined Or.
4. WREATH ... Vert and Or.
5. CREST ... A Demilion, rampant, proper.
6. SUPPORTERS . . Two Kites, rising, proper.
7. MOTTO ... Beneath on a ribbon, Azure, the words "Rana Banka Rathor" in Hindi Characters, Or.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JODHPUR COAT-OF-ARMS.

The colours salmon-pink, white, red, yellow and green are those of the "Panchranga" or five coloured State flag. The first colour "Tenne," rarely used in heraldry, is intended for the sacred Hindi colour "Bhagwan "

The three ears of millet record Sher Shah's saying that in trying to conquer Marwar he had "nearly lost the Empire of Hindustan for a handful of bajra."

The "Kites" or Indian "Chils" represent the winged goddess Devi or Durga who in this form has appeared on several critical occasions to assist the State. They are, therefore, fitting "Supporters" to the State arms.

The motto "Rana Banka Rathor" meaning "Rathor gallant in a battle" is taken from the old quatrain which is roughly translated :—

No host so good as the Deora ;
No giver so generous as the Gaur ;
In pride none equals the Hara ;
Nor in arms surpass the Rathor.

JODHPUR

I. THE RULING FAMILY.

The Ruler of Jodhpur or Marwar is the head of the Rathors, a branch of the great Solar Race, who are foremost among the Rajput clans both in numbers and territory. Their traditional bravery is perpetuated in the State motto "Rana Banka Rathor" meaning "Rathor gallant in battle." They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest record is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan, in which part of the country they then held authority, but no continuity of history is available until the VIIth century A. D., the period of their earliest known King Abhimanyu. From this time until 973, the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Kakaraja. When the Deccan kingdom was broken up they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jai Chand who was defeated and killed in battle at Etawa in 1194. His grandson Rao Siha retreated before the advancing wave of Mahomedan conquest to Western Rajputana, where he established the Rathor kingdom in Marwar.

Kumbha. After his assassination, chaos and confusion ensued; but his eldest son and successor, Rao Jodha, who escaped the knife of the assassin, retrieved the fortunes of the family.

XV. *Rao Jodha, founder of Jodhpur (1453-1488).*

Rao Jodha was a prince of great vigour and capacity. Not satisfied with the ancient capital, he laid, in 1459, the foundation of a new city which he named after himself, Jodhpur, and transferred to it the seat of government. He died in 1488, leaving 14 sons: the sixth was Bika, founder of the Bikaner State. One of his great grandsons, the heroic Jaimal, defended Chitor against Akbar in 1567.

XVIII. *Rao Ganga (1516-1532).*

Rao Ganga helped Rana Sanga of Mewar against Babar in 1527.

XIX. *Rao Maldeo (1532-1562).*

His son, Rao Maldeo, acquired lasting renown as a warrior and statesman. He was in the words of Farishta, 'the most powerful prince in Hindustan'; and Mir Hadi, in his preface to Jahangir's memoirs, writes:—

> "He was so powerful that he kept up an army of 80,000 horses He was even superior to Rana Sanga in the number of soldiers and extent of territory, and in consequence was always victorious"

His dominion extended up to the borders of Agra and Delhi. Under him Marwar undoubtedly reached the zenith of its power, territory and independence. When Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah, he sought the protection of Rao Maldeo, but the latter refused him an asylum. When Sher Shah invaded his territory, Rao Maldeo reduced that monarch to extremities. In the end Sher Shah gained a victory only through treachery. In 1561 Akbar invaded Marwar. In the contest that ensued, the Rao's son, Chandersen, displayed great heroism worthy of his father. He held the enemy at bay for 17 years. He was, however, defeated. Rao Maldeo survived the defeat and died in 1583. He was succeeded by his son Chandersen and for some years during his time the Emperor Akbar held Jodhpur.

XXI. Mota Raj Udai Singh (*1581-1595*).

Udai Singh was the first to hold the title of 'Raja'. His predecessors were styled 'Rao.' On account of his stoutness, he was nick-named Mota Raja. Kishen Singh, one of his sons, founded the State of Kishengarh.

XXII. Sawai Raja Sur Singh (*1595-1620*).

Raja Sur Singh had, during his father's lifetime received the title of 'Sawai Raja.' He served the Mogh Emperor Akbar with great distinction, reduced Sirol to submission, and defeated the King of Gujer. Dhundoca. He received from Akbar five fiefs

Gujerat and one in the Deccan. Raja Sur Singh added greatly to the beauty of his capital, and left several works of utility which bear his name.

XXIII. *Raja Gaj Singh (1620-1638).*

His eldest son, Gaj Singh, succeeded Sur Singh and served with even greater distinction, and was nominated Viceroy of the Deccan and received Jagirs. He earned the title of 'Dalthamban' or 'Barrier of the Host.' As a special mark of favour, the horses of his cavalry were exempted from being branded with the imperial mark. He nobly responded to Jahangir's appeal to support him against filial ingratitude and domestic troubles, and in recognition of his help Jahangir kissed his hands. He died at Agra. He left two valiant sons to maintain his distinguished name. The eldest, Amar Singh, was disinherited in 1634 in consequence of his violent disposition and turbulent conduct; and the throne consequently descended to the second son, the renowned Maharaja Jaswant Singh I.

XXIV. *Maharaja Jaswant Singh I (1638-1707).*

He has left a great name in the annals of Hindustan. More than once the destinies of India lay in his hand. The fate of Dara and the fortunes of Aurangzeb were alike at his disposal. He was a bitter enemy and a terror to Aurangzeb, whom he served as Viceroy at Gujerat, Ajmer, Deccan and Kabul. He died at Jamrud. He was the pride

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of Rajasthan. From his time, the rulers of Marwar held the title of Maharaja.

XXV. *Maharaja Ajit Singh (1707-1724).*

Maharaja Ajit Singh was his posthumous son. Aurangzeb during his minority over-ran Marwar, but on the Emperor's death, Ajit Singh recovered all his possessions including Ajmer. He became a party in 1708 to the triple alliance with Rana Amar of Mewar and Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur to throw off the Mahomedan yoke. He coined his own money and introduced his own weights and measures. He possessed great vigour of mind as well as body, and played the role of king-maker with great effect. His guardian in infancy, his instructor in youth, and his guide in manhood, was the heroic Durga Dass who by repeated instances of exalted self-denial, had refused wealth and honours which might have raised him from his condition as a vassal to one of equality with his chief. Maharaja Ajit Singh was murdered by his son Bakhat Singh in 1724.

XXVI. *Maharaja Abhey Singh (1724-1750).*

He was Viceroy of Gujerat and Ajmer, and in the former capacity he suppressed the rebellion of Sarbuland Khan and captured Ahmedabad.

XXVII. *Maharaja Ram Singh (1750-1752).*

His impetuous son, Ram Singh, was expelled by his uncle, Bakhat Singh.

XXVIII. *Maharaja Bakhat Singh (1752-1753).*

Maharaja Bakhat Singh, a man of noble presence, was well-versed in the literature of his country. He was poisoned after a reign of little more than one year, and had he survived, he would have been handed down to posterity as one of the noblest princes Rajwara ever knew.

XXIX. *Maharaja Bijey Singh (1753-1793).*

Maharaja Bijey Singh succeeded his father. In his time there was constant fighting with the Mahrattas. He conquered Umarkot and took the province of Godwar from the Rana of Mewar. He recovered Ajmer, but it was subsequently lost. So great was his abhorrence of the use of drink that he prohibited the use of liquor throughout the country. For contravention of an excise regulation, the Thakur of Auwa was put to death.

XXX. *Maharaja Bhim Singh (1793-1803).*

His second son, Bhim Singh, usurped the Gaddi. During his reign there was no famine nor was tribute paid to the Mahrăttas.

XXXI. *Maharaja Man Singh (1803-1843).*

Maharaja Man Singh succeeded him. His reign was full of thrilling incidents. Up to 1817 his country was subject to Amir Khan's depredations.

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A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818.

He left no legitimate son, and Maharaja Takht Singhji was adopted from Ahmadnagar.

XXXII. *Maharaja Sir Takht Singh, G.C.S.I. (1843-1873).*

He rendered loyal services during the Mutiny and saved the lives of many Europeans by giving them a safe refuge in his Fort at Jodhpur. He leased to Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar Lake. In the beginning of his reign, he settled the Rekh and Chakri of Jagirdars.

XXXIII. *Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh II, G.C.S.I. (1873-1895).*

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Jaswant Singhji II, who was the most enlightened ruler of his time. His administration was distinguished by the vigour and success with which dacoity and crimes were suppressed, and marks the commencement of an epoch of political regeneration. The civil and criminal powers of the principal Jagirdars were regulated and defined and courts were organised. Village boundaries were demarcated (Col. W. Loch). A settlement of Khalsa land was made. The conservation of Forest areas was commenced. Railways were constructed and bunds were built for irrigation

(Mr. W. Home, C.I E.). Customs regulations were simplified (Mr. Hewson, I.C.S.). Transit duties were abolished. Education received a great stimulus and a College was established and affiliated up to the B.A. standard. Vaccination was extended (Col. Adams). Numerous dispensaries were opened, and an admirable force of cavalry was raised and trained under the guidance of Major (afterwards General Sir) Stuart Beatson, for the defence of the Empire. A wise and progressive policy was pursued, and in carrying it out Col Powlett, then Resident, and His Highness' brother, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, were his right hand men. He is remembered by all for his generosity, largeness of heart and sympathy with all classes.

XXXIV. Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh, G.C.S.I. (1895-1911).

He was succeeded by his only son, Sardar Singh. During his reign the progressive policy of his father was continued. Imperial Service Lancers were employed on the North-Western Frontier in 1897–98, and in China 1900–01. The Railway was extended to the Sind border and thence to Hyderabad. The great famine campaign of 1899–1900 was successfully fought. Local currency was converted. He had the distinction of being the first Rajput prince to pay homage to His Majesty the King in London.

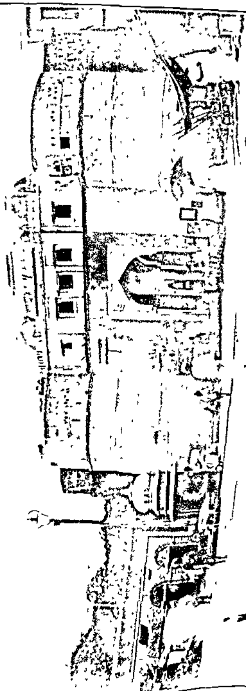
XXXV. Maharaja Sir Summair Singh, K.B.E. (1911-1918).

He was succeeded by his son, Summair Singh, who served in France in the great War, and was created a K.B.E. His Imperial Service Troops were in the field throughout the war under the distinguished command of his grand-uncle, H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, to whom reference has already been made in connection with the reign of Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singhji II and who is probably the greatest figure in the whole history of Jodhpur.

XXXVI. The present Ruler, Lt.-Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., was born on July 8, 1903.

His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born in 1907, and two sisters of whom the elder is Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa.

His Highness married a daughter of Thakur Jey Singh Bhati of Umednagar on November 11, 1921, and there are four sons and one daughter of the marriage. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwat Singhji Sahib was born on June 16th, 1923; the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib on



June 21, 1925, the third on September 21, 1929, and the fourth on September 20, 1933 The daughter was born on December 14, 1930.

The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House ·—

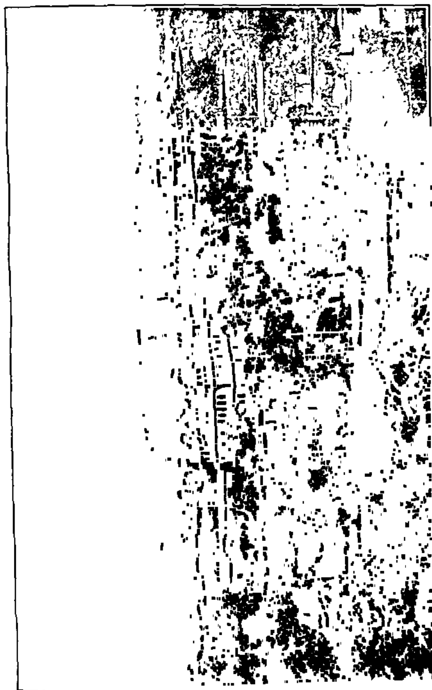
Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsinghgarh and Jamnagar.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns in his own territories and 17 guns elsewhere. He holds a unique position in India, having Seven "Salute Princes" among the younger branches of his house, *viz.*, the Maharajas of Bikaner, Kishengarh and Idar, and the Rajas of Rutlam, Sitamau, Sailana and Jhabua.

His Highness succeeded his brother Maharaja Sir Summair Singh on October 3, 1918, and the Government was carried on by a Minority administration until the grant of ruling powers in January 1923. He holds the rank of Honorary Lt.-Colonel in the British Army; he was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur in March 1922; he was created a K.C.S.I. on June 3, 1925, and was invested with the insignia of a G.C.I.E. in January 1930.

His Highness takes a very deep interest in the government of his State and during the ten year his rule has carried out a number of reforms

administration and works of public utility and development. As a sportsman His Highness' name needs no introduction; at polo he is well known, both as a player and sponsor of the Jodhpur polo team; as a pig-sticker and as a big-game-hunter; while he is the first Indian Prince to qualify as an aeroplane pilot.



II—THE STATE.

Area and Boundaries. Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,021 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north-west by Jaisalmer, on the west by Sind, on the south-west by Palanpur, on the south by Sirohi, on the south-east by Udaipur, on the east by Ajmer Merwara and Kishengarh and on the north-east by Jaipur.

Population. The census of 1931 showed an increase of over 15 per cent. since the last census. The present population is 21,25,982 of whom 86 pet cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Mahomedans, and 5 per cent. Jains.

Soil and Climate. A considerable part of the country, particularly in the west, is very sandy and poor, but the quality of the soil improves very much in the east where it is comparatively fertile. The climate, as may be expected from the nature of the country, is very hot and dry. The rainfall is scanty and capricious, varying from an annual average of 9 inches to 24 inches. The average rainfall of Jodhpur city itself is 14 inches per annum. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The Jodhpur Coat-of-Arms with its "three ears of bajra (millet) proper" recalls Sher Shah's saying, after escaping with difficulty from his campaigns in Marwar, that he had nearly lost the Empire of Hindustan for a handful of bajra.

The main geographical feature is provided by the Aravalli Hills on the south-eastern border, which are subject to the south-west monsoon, whereas the rest of the State is outside the normal zones of both currents.

For the interest of philologists the word Marwar by which name the State was formerly known is derived from the word "Maru" meaning "waterless." In the Ramayan there is a myth which relates how Ramachandra, from whom the Ruling Family of the State claims descent, was attacking Rawan, who had fled to Ceylon. When he reached Rameshwaram and was held back by the ocean, he had fitted a fire-carrying arrow to his bow in order to dry up the water, when the Ocean God persuaded him to desist. As the arrow could not be returned to the quiver it was loosed in a north-westerly direction and formed a "Maru-Kantar" or "Waterless desert" where it fell, somewhere on the borders of Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

Administration. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur is administered by a State Council consisting of:—

President—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister & Finance Minister—Mr. J. W. Young, O.B.E.

Judicial Minister—Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Minister—Mr J B. Irwin, D S O, M C, I C.S.

Home Minister—Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas

The Resolutions of the Council are subject to confirmation by His Highness.

There are about forty administrative departments the control of which is distributed among the Ministers, and to the heads of which decentralised powers have been delegated for ordinary administrative and executive purposes.

In the districts there are 20 towns which are the headquarters of the local Hakims who act as Treasury, Judicial and Revenue Officers.

There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold the land revenue rights over as much as five-sixths of the State, to aid the administration with opinions on matters affecting general customs and usage in the country.

Finance.

The average annual revenue is estimated at one and one-third crores of rupees including the net earnings of the Railway. (In English money this is roughly equivalent to one million sterling.)

The main sources of revenue, apart from the earnings of the Railway, are Land Revenue, Tribute, Stamps and Registration, Excise and Salt, Customs and Mines, and the expenditure is distributed according to requirements between the Revenue, Public Utility, Administrative and Commercial Departments.

Resources. The State possesses various natural resources consisting of Salt, Marble, Lime, Sandstone, Gypsum, Fuller's Earth and to a small extent Wolfram and Selenite. The Sambhar Salt Lake is well known, while the Makrana quarries are famous as having supplied the marble for the construction of the Taj Mahal at Agra and the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

About 450 square miles of country, mostly on the slopes of the Arravallis, are under forest conservancy. The principal trees are Dhaw and Khair in the hills and Babul, Nim, Rohira and Khejri in the plains.

There are also 17 grass jors (farms) covering an area of over 15,000 acres. These are intended primarily as a source of supply of hay for the Military and Stables Departments, but any surplus is available for public supply.

The staple industry of the country is agriculture and a department has been organised to encourage the improvement of crops and the breeding of cattle. The principal Kharif (rain season) crops are Bajra, Jawar and Moth, and the Rabi (winter) crops Wheat and Barley, but experiments are being made at the State Farm at Mandore in connection with English and Indian vegetables, cotton and fruit.

Jodhpur is celebrated for its Mallani horses, Sanchore and Nagour cattle and Sheo camels. The



two biggest annual fairs are held in March at Tilwara, where horses and camels provide the main attraction, and in August at Parbatsar, where the cattle fair is famous throughout India.

The natural resources of the country are also being utilised by the encouragement of certain local industries such as the manufacture of marbleware from Makrana, lacquered wooden articles at Bagri, ivory articles at Merta, hand woven cloth at Borawar, knotted and dyed silk cloth at Jodhpur, and printed cloth at Pipar.

Communications.

The first railway to enter the State was the Rajputana Malwa Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which traverses the south eastern parganas from Erinpura Road to Bar.

Some fifty years ago, in 1882, the construction of a State Railway was commenced; the growth of the line involved a partnership between the Jodhpur and Bikaner Darbars, which terminated in 1924. At the end of its Jubilee year, which was celebrated in March 1933, the Jodhpur Railway comprised a total route mileage of nearly 1,000 miles. The Railway connects with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Marwar Junction in the south-east, and at Kuchaman Road in the east, with the Bikaner Railway at Chilo and Jaswantgarh in the north, and with the N. W. Railway at Chhor in the west, although the

Jodhpur Railway works and manages the N. W. Railway line for the Government of India from the State border to Hyderabad. There are in addition branch lines to Phalodi Bhavi and Raniwara, while the projects under consideration contemplate a link with the Udaipur Railway from Marwar Junction and an extension of the Raniwara branch to connect with a through service to the coast at Cutch.

There are 274 miles of metalled roads in the State while great progress has been made recently by rendering fit for motor vehicles many of the "Kuchha" district tracks. At present there are nearly 600 miles of such roads and the growth of motor bus services on the monopoly system is one of the features of development of the last few years.

Jodhpur is certainly the foremost State in India in "airmindedness." Under the enthusiastic lead of His Highness, who is himself an accomplished pilot, no fewer than 16 subsidiary landing grounds have been prepared in the State, in addition to the main aerodrome at Jodhpur which challenges comparison with any in India. The geographical situation of Jodhpur makes it most suitable as an Air-Port. It is a recognised nightstop of the British, Dutch and French Air Mail services to the east, and the co-operation of the State has proved of value in many ways to the aerial development of India.

A progressive policy is pursued in regard to the usual Social Services, Educational, Medical, Judicial, Police, etc., while the amenities of the State are fostered by the Public Works, Electrical and similar departments. **Social Services.**

The Military Services, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, the Sardar Rissala—and one regiment of infantry with Transport Corps—the Sardar Infantry—are under the personal supervision of His Highness and the high standard of efficiency of the Jodhpur troops has proved itself in various campaigns. The last occasion on which the Jodhpur Lancers were on active service was during the War of 1914-1918 when they served in France, Egypt and Palestine and fully maintained the reputation they have always held.

The State entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818 under which the independent sovereignty of the State was recognised by the British Government. Its relations with the British Government are conducted through the agency of the Political Department of the Government of India; a political officer, with the designation of Resident, being attached to the State. **Political.**

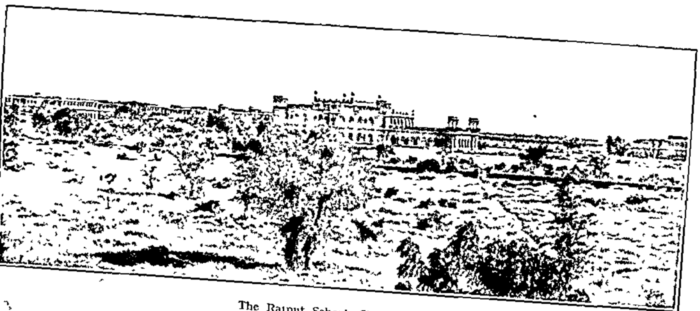
III—THE CAPITAL.

Development.

The city of Jodhpur was founded in 1459 by Rao Jodha from whom it takes its name. The main reason for removing the capital from Mandore was presumably that of defence and the early city centred round the Fort which from its commanding eminence of 400 feet dominates the surrounding plains. A fortified wall, some five miles in circumference, was built by Rao Maldeo in the early part of the XVIth Century round the city and so great was the natural defensive strength of the town and the Fort that only once in history has it been reduced and then by starvation and not by assault.

Although the city wall is no longer maintained, the six gates of the city still exist. They are named mostly after the district towns towards which they face. The names of the gates are—(1) Nagoria in the north, (2) Mertia in the east, (3) Sojatia in the south, (4) Jaloria and (5) Siwanchia in the south-west and (6) Chandpol in the west. There are in addition two "Baris" or supplementary gates, one the Jaloria-ki-Bari in the south-west and the other Singoria-ki-Bari in the north close to the Fort.

The natural growth of the city was towards the south, as the country to the north and north-west is very barren and hilly. The city was at first confined within the old wall but as the population now



The Rajput School, Chopasni

numbers about 90,000 it has clearly grown beyond Rao Maldeo's conception and the present programme of development includes two large town-planning schemes in the Sardarpura and Paota areas on the south-west and north-east, outside the city proper. State officials are encouraged by the grant of loans to build modern houses for themselves outside the crowded bazar area, and the most casual visit to these areas will show the extraordinary progress which has been made during the last three years. The relief allowed by these additional "lungs" to the city is enabling the Public Works Department to formulate schemes for the improvement of conditions in the old parts of the city. Many of the Sardars of the State have already built houses for themselves about two miles to the south where the European community also is centred round the Residency.

Architectural features.

In the city there are few buildings of any archæological interest or architectural beauty, but a visit to the bazar gives typically picturesque glimpses of Indian life, and probably the finest view of the Fort is obtainable from the Gulab Sagar tank near the old Hewson Hospital buildings.

Temples.

The best known temples are those of Bal Krishenji Ganshyamji, Kunj Behariji and Tija Maji, while Devanathji's temple at Mahamandir to the east of the city is well worth a visit.

City Water Supply. There are four city water-tanks which sufficed for the earlier needs of Jodhpur, but, which are now merely supplementary to the main supply. They are Padam Sagar, Baiji-ka-Talao, Fateh Sagar and Gulab Sagar of which mention has already been made, with its attendant "bachha" tank. These, particularly the first and last, add charm to the city views obtained by a drive through the bazar.

The Fort. The most striking feature of Jodhpur is provided by the Fort, which, from the rocky eminence on which it is built, looks down on the city and the surrounding country. The circuit wall is from 20 to 120 feet high and from 12 to 70 feet thick. It encloses a space about 500 yards long and 250 yards broad, which is occupied mostly by palaces, barracks, magazines and battlements.

Its building was commenced in 1459 when a Bambi named Rajia was buried alive in the founds to invoke good fortune on its defenders and to ensure its impregnability.

The construction of the defences is of remarkable strength and solidity. The outer walls are heavily buttressed and the masonry is spiked to the rock on which it has been built so that in many places it is difficult to see where the natural rock ends and the work of man begins. It is a colossal conception to which a striking reference has been made by Kipling

when he compares the forts at Bundi, Udaipur, and Jodhpur respectively to the work of angels, fairies, and giants.

The chief gates of the Fort are :— **Gates.**

(*a*) Jaipol, built by Maharaja Man Singh to commemorate his victory over the Jaipur Chief who attacked the Fort in 1806. The actual door was brought from Ahmedabad during the reign of Maharaja Abhey Singh.

(*b*) Loha Pol, commenced by Rao Maldeo in the XVIth Century but not completed until the time of Maharaja Bijey Singh in the middle of the XVIIIth Century. On the walls by this gate are preserved the henna hand-prints of the ladies who left the Fort for the last time through this gate to immolate themselves on their husbands' funeral pyres.

(*c*) Fateh Pol. This "Gate of Victory" was built by Maharaja Ajit Singh to commemorate his success over the Moghuls in 1707.

The palaces in the Fort include :— **Palaces.**

(*a*) The Moti Mahal or Pearl Palace built by Maharaja Sur Singh, the decoration of which was not completed until the middle of the XIXth Century.

(*b*) The Phul Mahal or Flower Palace built by Maharaja Abhey Singh (1724).

(*c*) The Singar Chowki built by Maharaja Bakhat Singh, and used at the installation of Rulers of the Jodhpur House.

(*d*) The Fateh Mahal, or Palace of Victory, built by Maharaja Ajit Singh in the early XVIIIth Century to commemorate the evacuation of Jodhpur by the Moghuls. It is now used as a Jawahir Khana or jewellery room, which may only be seen by personal permission of His Highness.

Water Supply. The water supply of the Fort was obtained originally from Chirianathji-ka-Jharna which is a spring near which dwelt a Hindu Saint named Chirianath, who resented Rao Jodha's intrusion. He left the place and went to Palasni, prophesying that as he was being evicted on account of water, droughts would follow.

Actually the existence of this perennial spring was one of Rao Jodha's objects in moving his capital from Mandore.

An additional water supply is the Rani Sagar constructed originally for the use of the city by Rani Hadiji, but enclosed by Rao Maldeo in the precincts of the Fort.



In Balsamand Garden

From the massive battlements are obtained magnificent "bird's-eye" views of the city and surrounding country. There are various guns of historical interest including Kil-Killa manufactured at Ahmedabad under the orders of Maharaja Ajit Singh, Sambhu Bhan captured by Maharaja Ajit Singh from Sarbuland Khan Suba at Ahmedabad; Gazni Khan, said to be of French origin and captured by Maharaja Gaj Singh at Jalore. **The Battlements.**

There are many other unique pieces of ordnance and some interesting examples of the forerunner of the modern machine-gun. Later history is recorded by Boer War guns and by modern machine-guns captured during the War of 1914-1918 by the Jodhpur Lancers.

Attention is also invited to the Silehkhana or Armoury which contains a very fine collection of ancient weapons of all descriptions and periods.

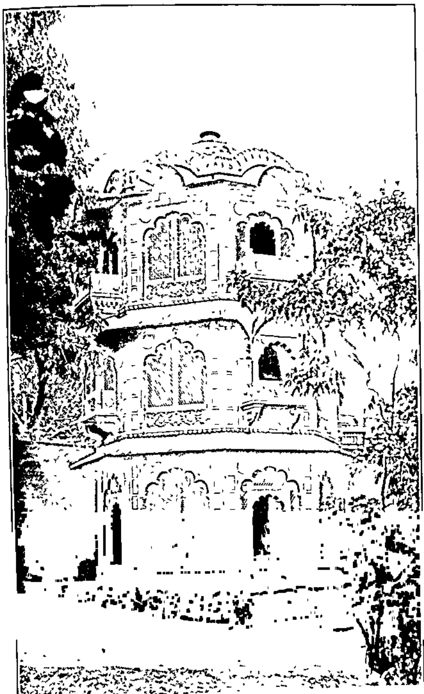
Near the Fort is the marble Cenotaph of the Maharajas of Jodhpur since the time of Maharaja Jaswant Singh II. **Cenotaph**

NOTE—Permission to visit the Fort, Battlements and Armoury may be obtained on application to the Chief Minister of the Jodhpur Government Certain formalities in dress be observed by visitors to the Fort, which are permit issued

Other places of interest. The places of chief interest in and around Jodhpur can best be described by assuming that the reader is entering Jodhpur from the south by the Pali Road, or by air, and making a tour of the main circuit roads.

Aerodrome. The first is the aerodrome which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the city. and of which mention has already been made. The weekly arrivals and departures of the British, Dutch and French air mail services to the Far East, visits of Royal Air Force and private aircraft have brought Jodhpur very much to the fore in "Aerial India." There is already a big hangar capable of housing large machines and a smaller building which comprises the premises of His Highness' private Flying Club, where "joy-rides" may be arranged. The aerodrome, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, in India, is being improved in order to cope with the requirements of regular night-flying services.

The State Hotel. On the opposite side of the road is the State Hotel which was built in 1930 partly to replace the old Guest House and partly to cater for the convenience of the increasing number of aerial visitors, and which is run under European management. Being designed to serve the purpose of a State Guest House in addition to a Hotel, the standard of comfort is probably higher than that usually met with in Indian hotels.



North of the Hotel are situated two rubble polo grounds which have been the training place of the many famous players and teams which Jodhpur has produced in the past. On the north is situated "Sir Pratap's Bungalow" which was used by that great player as a grand stand for watching games and as a head-quarters for directing training. His cenotaph is on the east of the road overlooking the scene of the game which he loved so well. These grounds are now used only for "Station" Polo, the more important matches being played on the new grass grounds at Paota. **Polo Grounds and Sir Pratap Singh's bungalow and Cenotaph.**

Turning west the road passes near the Sardar Club, the bungalows of the European community and the Residency.

About six miles to the west, beyond the pig-sticking ground of Kema-ka-Khua, is situated the Rajput School, Chopasni, which is the successor to the Powlett Nobles School and the Elgin Rajput School. It accommodates over 600 boys and is run on house lines. Education is free except for the members of the Powlett House and, in spite of recent extensions, every year many applicants for admission have to be refused. House rivalry is keen and the school is pre-eminent among the local educational institutions for its athletic prowess. Many of the old boys have obtained posts in the service of the State and there are on record several cases of promising careers in the Indian Army. **Chopasni.**

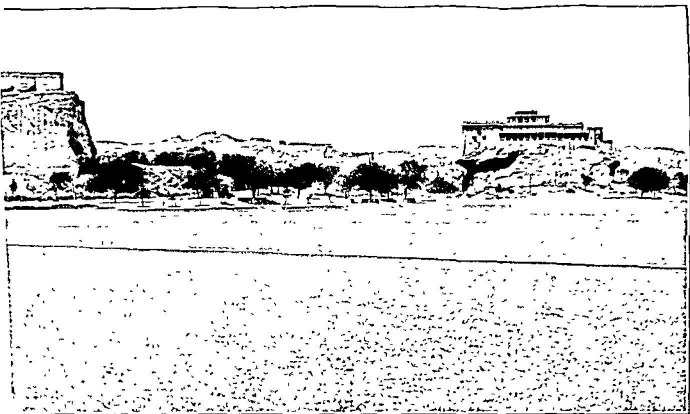
Umedsagar. The circuit road is now temporarily broken beyond the Rajput School by a new lake which has been formed by the rains of this year (1933). In 1931 the position of the water supply became so acute that additional measures were imperative. His Highness made a generous grant from his personal funds to expedite the work and the Umedsagar Bund named after him has provided an entirely new feature to the place.

Kailana. Some three miles to the north of Umedsagar is the Kailana lake, the main water supply of Jodhpur, which is used as the headquarters of the local Yacht Club.

Sursagar. Leaving Kailana by the eastern road the visitor passes the picturesque little tank of Akhai Raj with a Dharamsala and striking north comes to the village and tank of Sursagar close to which stands the old Residency.

Here are situated the best known sandstone quarries of the State. Sursagar stone is used in many of the local buildings including the Chittar Hill Palace, and it is rapidly coming into use outside the State at Karachi and other places.

Balsamand. Rejoining the circuit road the visitor reaches the garden and lake of Balsamand, the "bund" of which was built in 1159 by Parihar Balak Rao. The lake was enlarged by Maharaja Sur Singh and Jaswant Singh II



Ship House and Grass Polo Ground

and with its palace and garden is one of the beauty spots of Jodhpur. There is a Zoo in the garden.

To the south of the lake is a monument perpetuating the memory of a Mewar warrior Ahada Hingola who captured Mandore in 1443 from Rao Jodha, but who was himself defeated by that ruler and slain in 1453.

Mandore.

About two miles to the north of Balsamand is Mandore the ancient capital of Marwar It is named after Mandu Rishi and was possessed in turn by the Nagvanshi Rajputs, the Pramars and the Parihars until its capture for the Rathors by Rao Chonda about 1395.

The city is now in ruins but it is the main centre of historical and antiquarian interest. The buildings are now being examined and preserved and the beauties of the surrounding gardens which are being restored, will increase the attraction which Mandore holds for the inhabitants of Jodhpur. The present operations have revealed examples of pottery of the Vth Century which are among the most recent acquisitions of the Sardar Museum.

Junagarh Fort.

The remains of the old fort at Mandore are scanty, but the sculpture of some of the doorways shows traces of Buddhist architecture. There is also recognisable a figure of Nahar Rao, a Parihar Prince of Mandore.

Cenotaphs.

On an elevated plateau beyond the ruins of the Fort, is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus called Panch-Kund or five sacred reservoirs. Here are situated the cenotaphs of Rao Chonda, Rao Jodha, and Rao Ganga and nearby is a large number of monuments of the Chhatri or Canopy type commemorating the Princesses of Marwar.

In the Mandore garden are the cenotaphs of the Rulers of Marwar from Rao Maldeo (1562), *to* Maharaja Takht Singh (1873). The six principal monuments are those of Rao Maldeo, Mota Raja Udai Singh, Sawai Raja Sur Singh, Raja Gaj Singh, Maharaja Jaswant Singh I, and Maharaja Ajit Singh, but there are many less imposing memorials, the inscriptions of which throw interesting side-lights on the history of the State.

There are other notable memorials at Mandore, particularly those of Tannah Peer, with its sandalwood carvings, and those of Pathan Ghulam, Kalandar Khan and Gumna Ghazi which are approached through a handsome stone gateway. There is also a Sati tablet bearing an inscription dated 1169.

Hall of Heroes.

Of considerable interest to the sightseer is the "Tentis Kror Devta Ka Sthan" or Hall of Heroes. It contains sixteen figures executed in the reign of Maharaja Abhey Singh in the XVIIIth Century, and depicting various deities and mortals with whom Marwar claims connection.

Their names and brief notes are recorded below .—

1	Chamundaji ..	Goddess of the Ruling Family
2	Kankali	Goddess treading on the black demon Bhainsasur
3	Gusainji	A high priest
4	*Mallinathji*	*The founder of Mallani*
5	Pabuji ..	A Rathor hero, his memory is cherished for preserving cows He was killed fighting for their sake with Jind Rao
6	Ram Deoji ..	A Rajput hero of the family of Anangpala, the Tunwar king of Delhi He was a truthful man and a distinguished hero He is called 'Ramsah-Peer' and is worshipped by the lower orders His temple is in Runija, a village near Pokaran, where a fair is held every year in September
7	Harbuji ..	A Sankhla hero and saint of village Bangti, in the Phalodi District where his cart is still worshipped He granted boons to Rao Jodha
8	Jambaji .	A Panwar hero, he belonged to Harsar in Bikaner He granted a wooden sword to Rao Doodha, through whose help he conquered Merta
9	Mehaji .	A Gahlot Rajput of the Maugha clan and Jagirdar of Isru, a warrior of local repute whom the Charans still commemorate
10	Gogaji .	A very charitable man When Firozshah invaded his town in 1296, he fought gallantly and was killed in the field
11	Brahmaji ..	The creator
12	Surajji .	The Sun.
13	Ramchandraji .	The famous hero of the Ramayan Epic from whom the Ruling Family claim descent
14	Krishna ..	The famous hero of the Mahabharat Epic
15	Mahadeva or Shiv	
16	Jallandhar Nathji ascetic of great renown	

Paota Polo Grounds. From Mandore the road runs south towards the city until, after passing the walled town of Mahamandir, it reaches the suburb of Paota which is the scene of one of the new town-development schemes, and opposite to which are situated the two new grass polo grounds, overlooked by the Ship House on its peculiarly shaped rock.

Jubilee Courts. Immediately south of Paota is the Mehkma Khas or centre of the administration of the Jodhpur Government. These "Jubilee Courts," built to the design of Sir Swinton Jacob commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Windham Hospital. From this point a diversion should be made past the Sojatia Gate to the new Windham Hospital which was built at a cost of nearly sixteen lacs of rupees and was opened by His Highness in September 1932. The architect was Mr. Walter George, F.R.I.B.A., of Delhi, and its design and equipment entitle it to a leading place among the hospitals of India. In addition, the State possesses the Jaswant Hospital for female patients, and there is also a hospital run by a Scottish Missionary Society.

Other Public Buildings. Returning past the Sojatia Gate with its picturesque glimpse of the bazar and Fort, the road crosses the railway line by an overbridge near which are situated the Sardar Museum, including the showrooms of the Industries Department, the Power House, Central Jail where various industries are

encouraged, the Darbar High School, the Jaswant College, which is well to the fore among the colleges of Rajputana both in academic and athletic distinction, and the Police Lines.

Raikabagh Palace and Public Park.

To the north of the Police Lines is the Public Park which faces the Raikabagh Palace—the official residence of His Highness.

Military Lines

Behind the Raikabagh Palace are the Military Lines of the Sardar Rissala and Sardar Infantry, but it is of greater interest, except to the military enthusiast, to climb the new road up Chittar Hill on which is being built a new palace for the residence of His Highness. The palace is being constructed to the design of Messrs. Lanchester & Lodge of London and when complete will command the city in a degree second only to that of the Fort. The construction which is being carried out in accordance with the limits of the annual capital budgets will take some years, but a model of the building in the office of the Resident Architect, gives a very clear idea of what a magnificent building it will be when completed.

[illegible]

On the south-east of Chittar Hill is the [illegible] Palace which used to be the official residence of His Highness but which has been vacated in favour of the Raikabagh Palace during the present [illegible]. It is now used for the reception of distinguished [illegible] and with its gardens and adjacent polo ground is [illegible] for entertainment purposes.

In the surrounding premises are the Garage and the Stables where His Highness' personal and State cars and horses are housed, and which well repay a visit if permission is obtained.

General. The Ratanada Palace is situated on the east side of the aerodrome from which this descriptive tour started. It is impossible to include all the places of interest in strict sequence or for a visitor to see in one drive even those places which have been described.

Districts. Space does not permit of any detailed description of the districts of the State, save possibly to mention the big irrigation area centred round Pali, some 40 miles from Jodhpur, with the lakes of Khairla, Loria, Hemawas, Dholerao and Pichiak, and the historic Forts of Nagour, Kuchaman and Jalore.

Sport. A suitable conclusion to this account of Jodhpur is provided by the opportunities for sport available. Mention has already been made of polo, and pig-sticking vies with it for pride of place as a sporting pastime. Big-game shooting is confined largely to panther which with black bear and sambhar are found in the south of the State. Black buck and chinkara are numerous. Big-game shooting cannot be indulged in without the express permission of His Highness but small-game shooting is unrestricted except in certain defined areas. In the cold weather various varieties of duck, sandgrouse, snipe and geese give plenty of scope to the "Shikari" and during the rains florican, the lesser bustard (Houbara) and the great Indian bustard (Ghorawan) are not uncommon.

APPENDIX II.

List Of Political Officers

1	Capt J Ludlow . . .	1839-44
2	Capt R S French	1844-45
3	Capt. H H Greathead	1845-48
4	Capt D A Malcolm .	1848-51
5	Lt-Col Sir R Shakespeare	1851-57
6.	Capt G H Monck Mason. (*Officiating*) *Killed at Awa during Mutiny* ..	1857
7	Major R Morrison (*Officiating*)	1857-58
8	Lt-Col. W Anderson. (*Officiating*)	1858
9	Capt. I C Brooke . . .	1858-59
10	Capt. J P [illegible] . ..	1859-65
11	Capt. E C [illegible] .	[illegible]
12.	Lt-Col. [illegible] . .	[illegible]-70
13	Major E C [illegible]	[illegible]
14	Major [illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.	Capt. [illegible]	[illegible]
17	Major [illegible]	[illegible]
18.	Capt. [illegible]	[illegible]
19	Major [illegible]	[illegible]
20.	Lt-Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
21	Lt-Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
22	Major [illegible]	[illegible]
23.	Lt-Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
24.	Lt-Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
25.	Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
26.	Major [illegible]	[illegible]
27	Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
28.	Lt-Col. [illegible]	[illegible]
29	Lt-Col. [illegible] K.C.I.E.	[illegible]

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9.	Capt J C Brooke	1858–59
10.	Capt J P Nixon	1859–65
11	Capt E C Impey	1865–68
12.	Lt.-Col J. C. Brook	1868–70
13	Major E C Impey	1870–73
14	Major C K M Walter, C.S.I	1873–77
15	T Cadell, V C	1877–78
16	Capt. (afterwards Sir) D W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.	1878–79
17	Major T Cadell, V C	1879
18	Capt A R T MacRae	1879–80
19	Major P W Powlett, C B, C.S.I.	1880
20	Lt-Col W Tweedie	1880–81
21.	Lt-Col P W Powlett, C.B, C.S I.	1881–84
22	Major C A Baylay	1884
23	Lt-Col P. W. Powlett, C B, C.S.I.	1884–86
24	Lt-Col H. P Peacock	1886
25	Col P. W. Powlett. C B., C.S.I.	1886–89
26	Major W. Loch	1889
27	Col P. W Powlett	1889–92
28	Lt.-Col H B. Abbott	1892–93
29	Lt-Col. (afterwards Sir) W. H C. Wyllie, K.C.I E.	1893

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